The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XIV. *Saturday*, February 22, 1800. No.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

DR. RECEIPTS *and* EXPENDITURES *in the* TREASURY *of* ALLEGHENY COUNTY, *from the* 1st *of January to the* 31st *of December* 1799, *both days inclusive.* CR.

	D.	C.
Received of Alexander Gray, Collector of 1st Moon township, for 1796, balance of his duplicate,	116	1
Ezekiel Day, Collector of Deer township, for 1797	13	20
Seth Reed, ditto, of Erie ditto, for 1797	54	83
James Myers, ditto, of Pitt ditto, for 1797, balance of his duplicate	29	9
James Rice, ditto, of Irvine ditto, for 1797	56	29
Robert M'Cully, ditto, of Mifflin ditto, for 1797, balance of his duplicate,	88	12
Cornelius Vanhorn, ditto, of Mead ditto, for 1797,	142	89
Charles Myersback, ditto, of Pine ditto, for 1797,	201	32
James Linn, ditto, of St. Clair ditto, for 1797	114	4
Charles Phillis, ditto, of Beaver ditto, for 1797	31	83
James Whitesides, ditto, of Fayette ditto, for 1797	22	65
John Lorrain, ditto, of 1st Moon ditto, for 1798, balance of his duplicate	67	83
William M'Keag, ditto, of Plumb ditto, for 1798	162	24
John Turner, ditto, of Pitt ditto, for 1798,	163	2
John M'Bride, ditto of Deer ditto, for 1798	167	58
Casper Reel, ditto of Pine ditto, for 1798	90	
John Robinson, ditto, of Mifflin ditto, for 1798	138	60
James Eaton, ditto, of 2d Moon ditto, for 1798	154	11
William Whiteman, ditto, of St Clair ditto, for 1798	236	80
Robert Magee, ditto, of Pittsburgh, for 1798, balance of his duplicate	249	70
Brice M'Geehan, ditto, of Beaver Township for 1798	62	65
George Shields, ditto, of Elizabeth ditto, for 1798, balance of his duplicate	47	58
Fintly Muse, ditto, of Versailles ditto, for 1798	87	
Jesse Hunt, ditto, of Sewickly ditto, for 1798	96	
George Williams, ditto, of Fayette ditto, for 1798	131	49
James M'Claran, ditto, of Irwin ditto, for 1798	69	40
James Buchanan, ditto, of Buffaloe ditto, for 1798	24	50
Robert Fitzrandolph, ditto, of Mead ditto, for 1798	135	33
John Semple, Collector of Pitt Township, for 1799	355	50
James Kiddoo, ditto, of Mifflin ditto, for 1799	403	11
William Rankin, ditto of Elizabeth ditto, for 1799	375	80
William Thompson, ditto, of St. Clair ditto, for 1799	521	58
William Cecil, ditto of Pittsburgh, for 1799	300	
Andrew Poe, ditto, of 2d Moon Township, for 1799	147	20
Samuel M'Bride, ditto, of North Beaver, for 1799	43	30
John Short, ditto, of Fayette ditto, for 1799	300	
William Shaw, ditto, of Versailles ditto, for 1799	109	
John Hunter, ditto, of Plumb ditto, for 1799	100	
John Kerr, ditto, of 1st Moon ditto, for 1799	310	50
James Glover, ditto of Pine ditto, for 1799	195	22
Ezekiel Jones, ditto, of Sewickly ditto, for 1799	43	75
Robert Johnston, ditto of South Beaver ditto, for 1799	65	40
Benjamin Ruffel, ditto, of Erie ditto, for 1799	60	
Henry Elfin, ditto, of Mead ditto, for 1799	83	33
Samuel Jolly, of Slipperyrock, ditto, for 1799	54	36
William Moor, ditto, of Mead ditto, for 1799	56	43
Alexander Bean, ditto, of Irwin ditto, for 1799	29	83
James M'Farlane, woodranger	11	8
James Semple, late sheriff—Money paid by the county for transporting a prisoner to Philadelphia, refunded	795	50
Received Taxes on unseated lands	270	
Forfeiture on the sales of land	179	63
Balance due the Treasurer the 31st December, 1799		
	7924	79

	D.
Balance due the Treasurer 1st of January 1799	26
Paid William Thorn for making a writing desk for the Commissioner's office	1
Paid for 203 bushels coals for ditto	1
Paid Joseph Becket, esquire, his fees and costs holding an inquest	1
Paid Benjamin Kircandul tax that had been twice paid	
Paid William Thorn for making a coffin for an old discharged soldier	
Paid Samuel Jones, esquire, Register fees, for printing & setting up advertisements	1
Paid John Scull for advertising unseated lands and printing blank warrants	1
Paid attendance of a boy at the Commissioner's office, for making fires, &c.	
Paid Hans Morrison, Coroner, his fees for holding an inquest	1
Paid John Reed by direction of the judges of the court, for use of his house for the court and for fuel	18
Paid John Scull for printing instructions to Constables holding elections	
Paid Benjamin Stokely, deputy surveyor for a certified list of surveys made on warrants	1
Paid Henry M'Caslin for repairing office chimnies	
Paid John Wilkins, esquire, two year's salary, as Treasurer	30
Paid Wm. Cunningham, order of Trustees on account of stone cutting for court house	10
Paid George Robinson, order of Trustees, on account of carpenter work, court house	60
Paid John Hamsher order of Trustees, copper work for court house	7
Paid Abner and Jesse Barker order of Trustees, for materials for court house	1
Paid John Wilkins, senior for oil for court house, order of the Trustees	11
Paid Denny and Beelen for nails for court house, order of the Trustees	4
Paid I. D. Williams for painting the court house, order of the Trustees	10
Paid William Dunning for smith work for the court house, order of the Trustees	15
Paid William Davis for chairs for the court house	1
Paid William Dunning for two stoves for the court house	5
Paid George Robinson on account of work done the court house, order of Trustees	20
Paid John Irwin for green baize and making a large curtain for court house window	
Paid for window glass for the Commissioner's office	
Paid Andrew Robinson, late jail keeper his bill of fees and allowance for prisoners from the 10th of December 1797 until the 21st of November 1798	33
Paid George Robinson extra work done on the jail, order of the Trustees	1
Paid ditto for building a coal house for jail and finding materials	5
Paid ditto extra work on the jail, order of Trustees	6
Paid ditto balance due on his contract for building carpenter work of jail, order of Tr.	43
Paid Samuel M'Cord for 947 bushels of coal for the use of the jail	4
Paid for 13 & 3 4 cords of wood for the use of the jail	4
Paid Henry M'Caslin for repairing a breach in the jail	1
Paid Samuel M'Cord, jailor his fees and allowance for prisoners	4
Paid ditto ditto	6
Paid E. Jones, sheriff his bill of clothing, &c. furnished poor prisoners	2
Paid James Brison, esquire, prothonotary, his bill, attorney and bench fees, sheriff's costs &c. &c. on ignoramus bills and criminals, for 1798	35
Ditto ditto for 1799	20
Paid a few assessors, for the year 1798 not before settled	8
Paid assessors for the year 1799	78
Paid for wolf scalps,	64
Paid agents, inspectors, judges and clerks of the general election	42
Paid collectors fome for 1797—1798—and 1799 their fees	27
Allowed ditto for unseated lands	28
Paid for stationary at the Commissioner's office	18
Paid Josiah Tannehill, clerk to the Commissioners for twenty-three days in '98	2
Paid William Wusthoff extra clerk in the year 1798	8
Paid Samuel Jones, clerk in the year 1797	
Ditto ditto in the year 1798	144
Paid Josiah Tannehill, clerk to the Commissioners, in the year 1799	181
Paid Nathaniel Irish, junior, clerk, for 61 days in the year 1799	40
Paid William Wusthoff, extra clerk, in the year 1799	81
Pad John Wilkin's, esquire, clerk hire, copying books of unseated lands in his office	9
Paid John Barkly, clerk to the Commissioners twenty two days in December 1799	60
Pid William Dunning, Commissioner, for thirty seven days service in the year 1798	27
Pid E. Denny, Commissioner, for 37 days service in the year 1798	49
Pid William Dunning, Commissioner, for 121 days service in 1799	49
Pid Nathaniel Irish, Commissioner, for 154 days service in the year 1799	161
Pid E. Denny, Commissioner, for 101 days service in the year 1799	205
	134
	7924

AMOUNT of TAX laid on the several Townships, for the Year 1799, to wit:

	D.	C
Pittsburgh	649	44
Pitt Township	477	47
Plumb	282	15
Versailles	231	69
Elizabeth	415	22
Mifflin	451	30
St. Clair	692	83
Fayette	461	15
1st district of Moon	434	78
2d district of Moon	147	30
Beaver—North and South	261	48
Sewickly	204	86
Pine and Reserve Tracts	287	87
Deer	174	93
Buffaloe, including Slippery Rock	498	
East and West Irwin	354	7
East and West Mead	446	62
East and West Erie	343	76
	6814	92
Amount of Tax upon unseated, depreciation and donation lands for 1799	1372	29

AMOUNT paid the TREASURER by Collectors for the Year 1799, to wit:

	D.
John Semple, collector of Pitt Township	355
James Kiddoo ditto of Mifflin ditto	403
William Rankin ditto of Elizabeth ditto	375
William Thompson ditto of St. Clair ditto	521
William Cecil ditto of Pittsburgh ditto	300
Andrew Poe ditto of 2d Moon ditto	147
Samuel M'Bride ditto of North Beaver ditto	43
John Short ditto of Fayette ditto	300
William Shaw, ditto of Versailles ditto	109
John Hunter ditto of Plumb ditto	100
John Kerr, ditto of 1st Moon ditto	310
James Glover ditto of Pine ditto	195
Ezekiel Jones ditto of Sewickly ditto	43
Robert Johnston ditto of South Beaver ditto	65
Benjamin Russel, ditto of Erie ditto	60
Henry Elfin ditto of Mead ditto	
Samuel Jolly ditto of Slippery Rock ditto	54
William Moor ditto of Mead ditto	56
Alexander Bean ditto of Irwin ditto	29
Balance due by collectors for the year 1799	3554 4
	3260
	6814 5
Amount of Tax received for the year 1799 upon depreciation and donation lands	269 6
Balance due upon said lands for 1799	1102 6
	1372 2

The Collectors for 1797 *and* 1798, *who have not settled with the* Treasurer, *are informed, that after March Court next, no further indulgence can be given.*

E. DENNY,
W. DUNNING,
J. ROBINSON, } Commissioners.

January the 1st, 1800.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

oft countries it will be found that the
mass of the people are incompetent to
public affairs of an extensive and com-
ure, liable to be deceived by misrepre-
ns, and when so deceived, incompetent
proper officers for the management of
public
is no imputation on their understanding,
attention is occupied with other objects.
ellent tailor may know nothing of the
ma of a watch—nor a watchmaker of
ling of a ship. The choice of a major-
refore no test of the qualifications of a
or.
who opposed our present Governor's
would have rejoiced if his conduct in
ld disappointed their fears and contra-
heir opinions of him. He has spoken
of a very opposite nature. To the As-
the legitimate representatives of the peo
has addressed the language of modera-
the populace who elected him, he has
the language of passion, rage and resent-
Unfortunately, his conduct has corres-
only with the last, and the first has been
empty profession.
ly seated on the throne, the first act of
was a Proclamation, continuing ap-
nts for three months, and requiring that
holding commissions during pleasure,
pply to him for new commissions. All
idered at this as a new thing, and men
were astonished at the extravagance of
It was copied from proclamations of
e of England, where, from the Revolu-
the reign of the present king, the com-
of the judges expired at the death of the
as the first act of this servant of the peo-
a wretched imitation of the king of Great
r.
s was the necessity for this proclamation
what ground can it be justified? Twice
s the governor been politically dead,
well meaning and modest, though misled
never thought of such an useless and ar-
ct. Twice has the president of the U.
tes been politically dead, yet neither did
Washington nor his worthy successor
such an useless and arbitrary act. There
cedent for it in Pennsylvania, in the go-
t of the U. States, nor of any of the
ion in any Republic; and it is a wretch-
oof of the act of a British king. Our new
who never thought there was any man
s himself, saw that the government of
ania had not reached its proper tone;
he had not shone with due splendor, and
could surround it with a blaze of glory.
proclamation must be founded on the
ption that every commission not otherwise
by law, expires with the time for which
vernor who gives it, was elected. Did
h an idea ever enter into the head of any
Mr. M'Kean? What are its conse-
? *Plainly this*, that all acts under such
ions, issued in the first three years of
r Mifflin, done during the last five, are
ly void. All acts of prothonotaries,
and all acts of registers of wills and of re-
of deeds, are absolutely void, or Gover-
Mean is absolutely *wrong*. If such acts
how comes it, that he as chief justice
as he was bound by oath, declare them
? How came he to receive as evidence
ificate of any prothonotary, clerk, regis-
recorder? And why does he not now as
or, call the attention of the Legislature
State of the Commonwealth, and desire
y salve the error by a law confirming the
such officers? If he did not know it be
knows it now.
told, that he expressly states, that this
round of the proclamation, that it was a
y of his own, and that governor Mifflin's
were astonished when he mentioned it;
t he justifies it by saying that when the
ies, all the members die with it. The
Britain again. The king of Britain is the
n of an honour and of all power. He is
d of church and state, of all legislative
ive and judicial power. Pleas are held
the king himself. Laws are passions
ed by him—But have we a king of Penn-
ia; or is the governor of Pennsylvania the
n of all honor & power? Is he head of the
ty, head prothonotary, head register, &c.
the commissions of the judges subject to
vocation or renewal die with him? No: the
ns of our government are different. The
e is the fountain of all honour and power.
nor is but the servant of the people.
an organ of the executive authority of the
te; it is not his own power, but the power
people which he exercises. The governor
die or be removed, but the executive autho-
ties not with him. The acts done or ap-
ments made by any one organ of executive
rity, as they derive not their authority
the organ but from the people, cease not
the change of the organ but with the change
e constitution under which they are done.
ther done by one governor or another, or
the speaker of the senate acting as governor,
are permanent constitutional acts, and when
e done, need not be repeated while the con-
tion remains the same, however many chan-
may happen in the constitutional agent who
them. The authority is derived from the
stitution and laws not from the Governor.
Governor is but the electing or appointing
er, and the appointment, whoever makes
is good till legally annulled, or the officer
fit to act under it. And if it should happen
both the governor and the speaker of the
se should die and there should be no agent
exercise the powers of Governor, the powers
all officers appointed by the Governor would
remain; and it seems as absurd to say that
would cease, as to say, that the powers of
resident of the United States would cease, if
the electors who appointed him should die
ithin the time of his appointment.
If there be officers who hold commissions dur-
ng pleasure, the Governor may supersede them
y issuing commissions to others. But if their
pointments expire with the Governor's, it
y be doubtful whether a proclamation of the
coming Governor will continue them; for a
proclamation is not a commission. But as it is
clear that their appointments do not so expire
it is not worth while to discuss this question, and
I therefore have it as another hint of the tactici-
ness of this proclamation.

What purpose could this proclamation serve?
It could compel all those officers in the several
counties to come and humble themselves in the
presence of the Governor, to confess their offence
if they did not promote his election, to receive
rebuke for this offence, and warning to offend
so no more. It could give the Governor occasi-
on to display his new power, his haughty tem-
per, and his severe manners; to inflame the
jealous, to confirm the wavering, to overawe
the timid, and convert the obstinate; and thus
to secure a strong phalanx for the next election.
To those officers who have obeyed the summons
I appeal, if it has not been used for this purpose.
To his own reflection I appeal—but to this I
appeal in vain. He is inflated with success, and
surrounded by a set of flatterers, whose interest
it is to deceive him. These shut up every ave-
nue of just information. These *plain Republicans*
court him with incessant prostration. The word
you never escapes them—no *fellow citizen* to Go-
vernor M'Kean—Citizen Matlock, citizen Coxe
and Co. always address him *Your Excellency*—
This is in the true spirit of Democracy: abject
out of power—insolent in it. Their liberty is to
make every thing bend to their will. Their e-
quality is a confusion of worth and vileness.

ON THE REMOVAL OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

ANOTHER motive for Governor M'Kean's
proclamation was to facilitate the removal of
officers, whose removal was previously determin-
ed; to make their removal seem a light thing
and as of course, and look rather like a declin-
ing to appoint than a removal. It was no doubt
hoped, that some shocked by the extravagance
of the measure, and the short, unsteady and
precarious tenure thus declared to their offices,
would be too prompt to apply for appointment
to a man insolent from success and enraged by op-
position. Their refusal to apply would then be
considered as a sort of resignation and furnish a
pretence for a removal.

That the removal of many was previously de-
termined is beyond a doubt—for so many (it is
said twenty two) of the prothonotaries and regis-
ters, together with the proclamations, were sent
notices from the Secretary, that it was not con-
sistent with the Governor's arrangements, longer
to continue their appointments. Among these
were men whose official and moral conduct mark-
ed them amongst the best officers and most re-
spectable citizens in the State, and who have no-
bly and actively supported the Revolution
which established the *liberty and independence* of
this country, and had largely shared in its labors
and dangers. And to none of them that I have
heard could any official misconduct be imputed
as a ground of removal. This extraordinary &
unprecedented step would hardly have been tak-
en in any other government than ours, nor in
ours by any other Governor than M'Kean. A
British ministry dared not to have done this. It
would have roused, or in a single instance that
ament would have driven him from his place.

Of these officers some have already been re-
moved, and more it is said, will be soon as it
can be settled who shall be their successors.

There is in this a cruel hardship to the officers
removed. They had when they received their
appointments, abandoned other means of sub-
sistence, and depended on the emoluments of
their office for the support of their families in
a decent rank in life, and with a prospect of per-
manent competence, they had educated their
children in the habits and hopes of their station,
and now they are suddenly stript of their means
and their hopes, perhaps in their old age, when
they find themselves incapable of changing their
exertions, of maintaining their condition, or of
even preserving themselves from want. So cruel
a derangement ought not to proceed from mere
arbitrary will; and nothing but the strongest mo-
tives of public good can justify it.

I will not enter into the discussion of the te-
nure on which such offices are held; nor shall
that, at common law, they were considered as
freeholds, to be forfeited only by misbehaviour.
Nor will I remind Mr. M'Kean that, in the Con-
vention, which, to preserve such officers from be-
ing slaves of every Governor, and tools of every
candidate, a motion was made expressly to give
them commissions during good behavior. Re-
corded the motion. Nothing is said either in
our constitution or laws as to the manner in
which such officers hold their commissions: and
I know not how they have been considered in
practice. I shall for the sake of argument take it
that they are removable at pleasure. What is
the meaning of this? Is it a mere arbitrary or
sional discretion; or is it a just official discre-
which the Governor possesses, and for the exer-
cise of which he is responsible, as for all his pub-
lic duties? Clearly it is an official discretion
and means this: that though to remove officers
who hold commissions during pleasure, it is not
necessary that there should be any conviction of
them for misbehaviour, yet they cannot be re-
moved without such official or moral mis-
duct, as makes it clearly for the public good
that they should be removed. The powers given
to a Governor as to every other public officer
is not given for his own use but for the use of the
public. It is not, if I may so say, his own pro-
perty to be disposed of at his own pleasure
for his own good, but public property for pub-
lic good: and any perversion of it for private
interests or purposes either of himself or others
or for any purpose other than the public good
is a misdemeanor in office.

Such arbitrary removals tend to defeat the
purposes of public appointments, they tempt
fit offices with worthless and useless officers
to drive all men of worth and capacity from pub-
lic stations. Who will accept an appointment
if he may be removed from caprice, from re-
sentment, or for an honest and perhaps laudable
exercise of his own opinion and of his own vote.
Who will lay aside the occupations of private
life, the industrious ordinary pursuits of indus-
tence and gain, and make himself dependent
the duties and gains of a public office, when a
mere will of a governor can cast him down

throw him back to exertions for which he has
perhaps become incompetent, to struggle with a
competition above which he had once risen, and
for which he is no longer a match? This is im-
posing upon every man who accepts such ap-
pointment, the severe penalty of constrained po-
verty or want without any fault, negligence or
misconduct of his. No man of spirit and capaci-
ty will accept the offices of men so arbitrarily
turned out, especially when he must see it will
be a duty on the succeeding governor to replace
them.

Such arbitrary removals tend to destroy the
principles of Republican Government, and re-
strain the freedom of election. It would be an
act of mercy to such officers if the legislature
would pass a law to disqualify them for voting at
elections and not leave them in the cruel dilem-
ma of violating their own conscience, by voting
so as to please the governor, or losing their office
by voting so as to offend him. I declare I wish
not to think or speak uncharitably of Mr. M'-
Kean, nor can we see the thoughts in his breast;
but a train of actions may appear which lead
to a judgment of thoughts so demonstrated that
it is impossible to doubt them. Whatever mo-
tives Mr. M'Kean may profess or have, after
what has happened, it will be impossible to per-
suade any officer in this state removeable at the
pleasure of the Governor, or limited within the
period of his government, that if at the next e-
lection he vote not for Governor M'Kean, and
at every election vote not so as to please him,
he runs not the risk of losing his office. Is this
Democracy? Is this Republicanism? Is this
Freedom of Election? Alas! I fear this cry of
Republicanism is but empty profession, and they
who are loudest in it are the greatest tyrants.

I have heard it said that these removals are
justified by the conduct of the government of
the United States. But nothing can be shewn
in the government of the United States like these
removals.

I have heard these removals justified by the
conduct of the British administration on a change
of ministry. I did not think that Republicans
would have looked to Britain for justification or
example. But if they did, they would find
none there. These county officers have no con-
cern with the secrets or affairs of state. They
have no concern or agency in any of the duties
of the governor. They are agents of the judi-
ciary or of the concerns of private life—and can-
not but as citizens effect any matter of state po-
licy.

LEGISLATURE
of Pennsylvania.

House of Representatives.

FRIDAY, January 24.

THE committee of ways and means appointed
December the 16th last, to enquire whether any,
and if any, what offices other than those of the
judges of the high court of errors and appeals may
with safety be abolished as unnecessary; and also
ing the salaries of the Officers of Government,
and the wages of the members of the General As-
sembly, made report which was read as follows;

That they have taken the subjects into their
consideration, and are of opinion, that the busi-
ness in the Land Department may be transacted
in a manner much more plain and simple, than
at present, with considerable less expence to the
State by abolishing the offices of the Receiver-ge-
neral, Secretary of the Land office and Surveyor
general, and vesting in the State Treasurer all
the duties of the Receiver-General, so far as
they relate to the receiving of money; and all
the other duties of the Register-General (except
as to the Board of Property) to be vested in the
Comptroller-General, and all the duties of the
Secretary (except as to the Land Office of the
issuing of patents and the Board of Property) be
vested in the Register-General; and that a Land
Officer should be appointed by the governor, who
shall be the sole judge of the business cognizable
by the Board of Property, and perform all the
duties of the Surveyor-general, and the duties of
the Secretary of the Land office so far as they
relate to the issuing of patents, and that no fees
should be received in the Land Office, except
for searches and certified copies of papers.

The committee offer the following resolution,
viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to
report a bill agreeably to the aforesaid principles.

The committee further report that they are of
opinion the wages of the members of the General
Assembly may with propriety be decreased; they
therefore offer the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to
report a bill allowing the Speaker of the Senate
and the Speaker of the House of Representatives
three dollars, and the members of the Senate and
the members of the House of Representatives two
dollars for each and every day they shall attend
their respective duties.

Ordered to lie on the table.

SATURDAY, January 25.

Mr. Trimble being introduced, presented to
the chair a message from the Governor, as follows,
viz.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRE-
SENTATIVES, OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I have this day approved and signed the act of
the General Assembly entitled "An act for e-
recting part of the county of York into a separate
county," and I have directed the Secretary to
return the same to the Senate, in which it origin-
ated.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

Lancaster, 22d Jan. 1800.

MONDAY, January 27.

On motion of Mr. Frailey, seconded by Mr.
Linnard,

That a Committee be appointed to examine
the accounts of Alexander James Dallas, Secre-
tary of the Commonwealth, as settled by the
Comptroller-general and Register-general, rela-
tive to the receipt and disbursement of money
as paymaster of the militia in the western expedi-
tion in the year 1794, and make report to this
House, and

Ordered, That Messrs. Frailey, Preston, Boi-
leau, Fisher and Whitehill be a committee for
that purpose.

TUESDAY, January 28.

Mr. Fisher presented a petition from a num-
ber of free blacks in the city of Philadelphia,
stating their willingness to be taxed for the pur-
pose of emancipating the slaves within the com-
monwealth and praying that a law might be pas-
sed to that effect, which was read, and

On motion and by special order, the same was
read the second time.

Ordered, that it be referred to the committee
of the whole House, on the bill entitled "An act
for the abolition of slavery in the Commonwealth
of Pennsylvania."

FRIDAY, January 31.

The House took up the report of the commit-
tee of ways and means, laid on the table the 24th
instant.

The first resolution contained therein, recur-
ring—

"On the question "Will the House agree to
the same?" the yeas and nays were called for by
Mr. Blair and Mr. Keppele, and were as follows,
to wit.

YEAS.

*Messrs. Barclay, Blair, Brown, Bradley, Bull,
Campbell, Cobean, Dunlop, Ervin, Franklin, Fun,
Hiega, Hannum, Herbach, Hopkins, Kyle, Keppele,
M'Nair, M'Pherson, Miller, Palmer, Preston,
Royer, Sample, A. Scott, J. Scott, Stover, Strickler, Taylor, Turner, Wynkoop*—31

NAYS.

*Messrs. Weaver, Alter, Barnet, Beale, Boileau,
Conrad, Coolbach, Cunningham, Davis, Eyre,
Fulmer, Frailey, Harris, Hartzel, Hollenbach, In-
gle, Lane, Ley, Linnard, Logan, Lyle, M'Dowell,
Mitchell, Painter, Penrose, Potts, Roberts, Rose, Rugh, Semple, Stees-
maker, Smith, Snyder, Ulrich, Urie, Van Horne,
Whitehill, Wilson, Wiman*—37.

So it was negatived.

The 2d resolution being under consideration,
a motion was made by Mr. Frailey, seconded by
Mr. Boileau, and carried as follows:

"To insert after the word "dollars" where
it first occurs—" and three dollars for the clerks
of the Senate and House of Representatives, and
10 shillings for the serjeant at arms and door-
keeper of each House."

A motion was then made by Mr. Frailey, se-
conded by Mr. Du Lon, further to amend the
same by striking out these words, viz—"and to repeal
the act entitled a further supplement to the act
entitled an act for the support of the government
of this commonwealth, passed the 22d day of A-
pril, 1794."

A motion was made by Mr. Whitehill, second-
ed by Mr. Udrie, to postpone the further consi-
deration of the said proposed amendment, resolu-
tion and report.

On the question will the House agree to the
postponment, the yeas and nays were called for
by Messrs. Keppele and Dunlop, and were as fol-
lows, to wit.

YEAS.

*Messrs. Alter, Barnet, Beale, Boileau, Conrad,
Cunningham, Davis, Eyre, Fulmer, Frailey, Harris,
Hartzel, Hollenbach, Ingle, Lane, Ley, Linnard,
Logan, Lyle, M'Dowell, Mitchell, Painter, Pen-
rose, Potts, Roberts, Rose, Rugh, Semple, Stees-
maker, Smith, Snyder, Ulrich, Urie, Van Horne,
Whitehill, Wilson, Wiman*—37.

NAYS.

*Messrs. Weaver, Barclay, Blair, Brown, Bull,
Buckley, Coolbach, Dunlop, Ervin, Fox, Franklin,
Hiega, Hannum, Herbach, Hopkins, Keppele, Mil-
ler, Palmer, Preston, Royer, A. Scott, J. Scott,
Stover, Strickler, Taylor, and Wynkoop*—26.

So it was determined in the affirmative and
the report, resolution, amendment, &c. &c. all
fell to the ground!!!

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PARIS, November 12.

THE two committees held, it is said, their
first sitting yesterday. They then com-
municated to the consulate their installation. There
is no longer any person in St. Cloud. The con-
sulate also, in their turn, announced that they had
entered on their functions.

Gaudin, formerly commissary of the Treasury,
is appointed minister of finance; March, (the ex-
ambassador at Naples,) secretary general of the
consulship.

Alexander Berthier, minister of war.
Cambaceres, minister of justice.
Foreche, minister of police.
Rheinhard, minister of foreign affairs.
November 15, Talleyrand, Volney, and Roe-
derer are to compose the new council of state.
La Fayette, Lameth, Du Pouy, and the ci de-
vant Duke de Laincourt, have all obtained per-
mission to return to France.

DUBLIN, November 11.

We learn, that on the 2d instant a meeting
took place of freemen and freeholders of the
county Roscommon, on the subject of the pro-
jected Union; when a strong Anti-Union ad-
dress, and instructions to their representatives in

[illegible]liament, were unanimously agreed to; and [illegible] resolutions of thanks to Mr. Foster, speaker of the House of Commons, and to all the other members who opposed the measure of a Uni-

On Saturday night last, the city of Dublin in many parts presented a very alarming aspect, and strongly indicative of that scarcity which is apprehended to take place throughout Ireland, from the badness of the late harvests. Either from actual or artificial scarcity, the bakers were supplied but every partially with bread, and the struggles to obtain it, the throng of persons, and the riot and clamour around many shops, was such as caused several of those who were thus literally earning their bread by the sweat of their brow," to be much hurted, and naturally to excite very unpleasant anticipations in the minds of the unengaged spectators.

LONDON, December 14.

The private letters received by the last conveyance from Paris, and circulated amongst the French emigrant nobility report, that the unfortunate Louis XVII, supposed to have expired in the Temple, June 9th, 1795, is still alive. The Consul Sieyes is assigned both as the author of the report, and the evidence of the fact. It was he who is said to have substracted the devoted prince from the poisons of the National Convention.—He procured a child of corresponding age from the hospital of the Hotel Dieu, incurably affected with the scorfula, the pretended disease of the young king; and admitted this unfortunate child into the Temple, and exposed the body, disfigured with ulcers and operations, instead of the royal victim.

The Russians have begun their march homeward. On the 25th ult. the head quarters of Suwarrow were removed from Augsburg to Eimburg in Bavaria, a distance of about eighteen miles. The Russians cross the Lech daily, in columns of 4000 each. The whole army, upon its arrival in Bavaria, will be divided into two columns, one of which is to take its route through Bohemia to Cracow, the other is to proceed thro' Moravia to Gallacia. We see less and less reason for supposing that the differences between the imperial courts will be adjusted, or that the orders for the return of the Russians will be countermanded.

Duroc, Buonaparte's aid de camp, who was sent to Berlin, to notify the change that has taken place at Paris, has had an audience of his Prussian majesty. He has also had frequent conferences with Gen. Mollendorff, and other generals.

Consul Buonaparte has directed a proclamation to the army in Egypt, informing them of the new order of things; assuring them they are constantly in the minds of the Consuls; encouraging them to preserve their courage; to repose confidence in Kleber, and to look forward to the day when crowned with victory, they will be restored to their country.

CONSOLATION OF THE ARMIES

ON THE LATE CHANGE.

PARIS, December 1.

The General in Chief of the Army of England to the inhabitants of the departments of the West and the Army.

HEAD-QUARTERS, at Angers,
Nov. 24.

Parishmen,

The happy change that has been effected in the government will bring us internal peace. The legislative committees and the consuls of the Republic are attached to no faction. They have in view the happiness and glory of the French people, and are strong in their confidence, and the victories of our armies. Every heart expands with hope. A suspension of hostilities already exists in the department of the West, and orders have been already given for carrying it into execution.—Without doubt the chiefs of the insurgents and the inhabitants of the districts who have been misled, will not delay to submit to the laws of the republic. The united efforts of every good citizen not merely to prevent affections from being changed, but also to conciliate and win them, can alone establish a solid peace in the interior. All those who shall contribute to that end will deserve well of humanity and their country.

T. HEDOUVILLE, Gen. in Chief.

General Championet, to the Army of Italy.

Head Quarters at Genoa, Nov. 20.

Comrades, the laws of the 9th and 10th of this months, given in orders to the army, will inform you of the great events that have taken place at Paris. They have inspired the heart of every Frenchman with hope. They ought also illuminate your's. Your sufferings are about to cease. No longer shall I solicit in vain succours of every kind to terminate the misery which now oppresses you. You will soon be no longer exposed to the horrors of famine. You will leave off your rags for clothes, you will receive your pay. You will have provisions, and lead an iron to fight your enemy.

Buonaparte, that hero of France, who has already conducted you to victory, is a member of the new government, which is employed in saving the country, and providing for its defenders the means of living and conquering.

Comrades, for the last time, I solicit from you a few days more of firmness. You shall not be deceived in your expectation. Recollect that you were in as cruel a situation in the Ligurian mountains, when you marched to the conquest of Italy. The hero of Italy and Egypt knows the [illegible] of your wants and your sufferings. He is pursuing the modes of ending them.—Tho' absent, his genius will direct your movements, and the Republic shall triumph. Vive la Republique.

(Signed) CHAMPIONET, Gen. in Chief.
A true copy. SUCHET, Gen. of Division,
Chief of the Staff, Maj. Gen.

The abbe Sieyes has by him, according to Mr. Burke, "a variety of Constitutions, suited to all climates. These are ranged, ticketed, and lodged in Pigeon holes; some of them with a king at the top, and others with a king at the bottom; some of them with, and some without an assembly of Elders, and an other of Youngsters, and many others with various devices!—It will be curious to observe what sort of Constitution the quondam abbe, now consul and triumver, will offer to the split factions of the republic, one and indivisible, and which constitution is to be maintained, not by argument, but by the convincing sword of Buonaparte, and the logical bayonets of his military supporters.

Domestic Intelligence.

BOSTON, January 25.

At the last dates, the "Powers that be" in France were digesting a New Constitution for discussion. The outlines of it were said to have been traced:—The Executive is to have at its head a "Grand Elector;"—under him are to be two Consuls, disposable at the will of the Grand Elector: There is also to be a Council of State, and seven Ministers. The Legislative body is to be composed of two Houses—The Tribunate of 80, and the Senate of 220 members, chosen for five years. The people are not to have the immediate choice of any of them—and only 5000 are to be eligible to be elected by a Constitutional Jury.

The late changes in France, are esteemed highly favourable to the United States, and to peace.

One of the first acts of the new Consuls of France, we learn, was the liberation of the American prisoners confined therein.

The French Consuls have issued an arrete by which the French priests who were lately ordered to be transported, have been set at liberty.

A Stutgard article of November 20, says,

"The field marshal Suwarrow has received orders from Petersburgh, to depart with the whole Russian army."

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lancaster to his friend in this city, dated January 22.

"Knowing how interested you have always been in the fate of the Wyoming business, I have a pleasure in advising you, that returns of acceptance have come in from the Connecticut claimants, which will secure the adoption of the plan proposed by the legislature last year, in favor of the Pennsylvania claimants."

Until we hear from our envoys to France, we can have no fixed opinions as to the real temper and views of that government towards us. To speculate upon this subject merely from the materials with which we are supplied by the loose contents of European prints, or the impressions of late travellers, would be to gratify our wishes by the sacrifice of our judgment: For having beheld, with increasing astonishment, a succession of revolutions, each for a time convulsing the nation, but finally "passing away" like "unsubstantial air," it would perhaps be culpable, with our present information, to expect greater durability in a form of government growing out of a similar convulsion. That the majority of the people of France are solicitous for peace, particularly with America, cannot be doubted:—We believe that, each party possessing this wish, there can be but few circumstances to obstruct its arrival.—On this head we shall doubtless hear defininitively, before the expiration of the present month.

NEW YORK, February 3.

The late Governor of Guadaloupe has been sent to France in irons, in consequence of an intercepted letter of his to the British admiral Seymour, wherein he proposes to deliver up the island to his Britannic majesty's forces. A fast sailing vessel was procured for the purpose of sending him to France.

Our Dublin correspondent assures us (says a late London paper) on authority which he speaks with decided confidence, that it is not the intention of the Irish government to adopt any proceeding affecting the life of Napper Tandy. His son, James Tandy, who served under the Marquis Cornwallis in India, has memorialed his Excellency, requesting to know if his father's life is to be affected, as in such case he would prepare for the removal of himself and effects out of Ireland. To this the Marquis Cornwallis replied, as our correspondent learnt, that Napper Tandy's life was in no danger, as the purpose of government is, after identification, to send Tandy to Fort George.

A gentleman in the northern part of this state, has succeeded in annihilating every savage ferocity of the Wolf of our country. The animal has so completely submitted to the rules of order and regular government, that it follows him and obeys his direction with all the gravity of the mildest member of the canine species. In memory of its former bloody propensities, and at once to characterize the sycophancy and innate cruelty of its nature, he has given the animal the appropriate appellation of TALLEYRAND!

There has appeared at Paris a soldier from the army of Egypt; he quitted that country since Buonaparte; he states, that the army, who did not know what was become of their general in chief, was extremely discontented when they understood that he had quitted it; but they were soon perfectly reconciled by the high idea which they entertain of the talents of Kleber and Dessaix. They are in a position which leaves no reason to fear that they can be attacked by the enemy, and the troops begin to be habituated to a climate so different from their own.

The following anecdote is related in the Paris papers of one of the Mamelukes, who came from Egypt with Buonaparte: On landing at Frejus, he asked, "What country are we in?" "In France."—"Are there horses, cows, &c. in this country?" "Certainly."—"Are there plundering Arabians also?" "No."—The young Arabian was greatly rejoiced at this last information; but on being plundered in the neighborhood of Aix, he complained that he had been imposed upon, since he found that there was also Arabians in France!

Pittsburgh, February 22.

From a New-York Paper.

DEMOCRATIC LOGIC.

Mr. Randolph in his modest letter to the President, says, that the President as well as himself is a SERVANT of the SOVEREIGN PEOPLE. Now, the two officers who abused mr. Randolph, as he supposed, are a part of the "SOVEREIGN PEOPLE," and raggamuffins by his own statement;—therefore the President and John Randolph, jun. are the *Servants of Raggamuffins!*

MORE LOGIC.

—Servants are accountable to their Masters—

The raggamuffin people are the masters of the President and John Randolph, jun.—Therefore the President and John Randolph, jun. are accountable to raggamuffins.

Appropos—Mr. Randolph should have thought of this before he complained of being called to account *by his masters.*

These sylogisms come as near to "precious confessions," as a nephew of 27 is to an uncle of 50. There is nothing better for a young legislator, who has more blood than temper, than a *roasting* and *basting* by his "*masters*" the SOVEREIGN PEOPLE, especially when he calls in question, the "Majesty" of his "Ragamuffin" masters.

The answer of the Senate of Pennsylvania to Governor M'Kean's speech, on the opening of the present session of the Legislature of that State, appeared in this Gazette, some days since; the reader is this day presented with M'Kean's reply to that answer; which, to be sure, is a pretty specimen of the legal abilities, of that 'legal going' magistrate. Such was the fever, into which the independent style of the Senate's answer threw him, that he drops the mask in the very first paragraph of his reply; the language of which is; But for the protection which your public functions afford you, you should expiate this insult, at the mouth of my pistol, or upon the point of my sword!—Very decent—Very decent for M'Kean.

From the WESTERN TELEGRAPHE.

MR. EDITOR,

Many of your readers may be interested in the following Section of an Act of Assembly passed the 26th March, 1785, for the limitation of actions for the inheritance or possession of real Property, &c. You will cause them to be inserted in your Gazette as early as convenient, if you deem it of any consequence.

SECTION II.

"BE it enacted, &c. That from hence forth, no person or persons whatsoever make entry into any manors, lands, tenements or heriditaments, after the expiration of Twenty-one Years next after his, her or their right or title to the same first descended or accrued; nor shall any person or persons whatsoever have or maintain any writ of right, or any other real or possessory writ or action, for any manor, lands, tenements or heriditaments, of the seizen or possession of him, her or themselves his, her or their ancestors or predecessors, nor declare or alledge any other seizen or possession of him, her or themselves, his, her or their ancestors or predecessors, than within Twenty-one Years next before such writ, action or suit, so hereafter to be sued, commenced or brought,

SECTION III.

"Provided always, &c. be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons now having right, title of entry as aforesaid, and the heir or heirs of such person or persons, may, within Fifteen Years from this time, enter or commence any action or suit, as he, she or they, or his, her or their ancestors or predecessors might have done, before the passing of this act."

NOTE.—The 26th of March next, is the time limited, for bringing suits on old claims, subject to a proviso, in favour of persons incapable of suing.

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of PATRICK MURPHY, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, on or before the first of April next.—After that date the unpaid accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, 22d February.

By Yesterday's Mail.

RICHMOND, January 31.

Tuesday last the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, which has been in session since the 2d of December last, adjourned to the 23d of April next. During the session, sixty-five bills, of a public and private nature were passed.

BOSTON, February 3.

Private letters recently received from the continent of Europe, speak of the prospect of a GENERAL PEACE, in very flattering terms;—in one of these letters the writer asserts, that the new arrangements in France had been approved of and acknowledged by the courts of Berlin and Vienna.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.

The Hague Gazette of the 9th November, mentions, the American Minister (Mr. Vans Murray) as being there.

Mr. Matthew Huston, of Germantown, is elected a member of the House of Representatives of the State, in the room of General Thomas Mifflin, deceased.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated February 12.

"This morning arrived here, the French schr. privateer Fly, prize to the U. States brig Pickering, in company with the ship Commerce, retaken from the French by l'Insurgente. Also, a ship from Ireland, and the brig Haulbrook, from Liverpool, in a long passage—Dec. 21, lat. 45, spoke the brig Success, 16 days out from Hamburgh, bound to Philadelphia."

A letter from Kingston, (Jamaica) dated 20th December, received via New-York, contains the following information;

"That the coast was infested with picaroons who capture every vessel they meet; that the whole Island, particularly Kingston, was in a state of great alarm and confusion. A spy had been apprehended and was to be executed on the 21st

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For the first time since the commencement of the French revolution, "Pitt's GOLD," is exempted from any share in the events in France. The last are wholly attributed to Sieyes' BRASS and Buonaparte's STEEL.

A letter received in town, from Capt. Howland, of the brig Betsey, of this port, dated Curracoa, the 19th ult. mentions, that on his outward bound passage, being within three quarters of a mile of the above port, he was attacked by a French privateer, which he had the good fortune to beat off and kill 10 and wound 14 of the crew.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the honourable *Alexander Addison*, president of the Courts of Common Pleas, in the Fifth Circuit, including the county of Allegheny, and *George Wallace, John M'Dowel and John Gibson*, esquires, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the said county of Allegheny, have issued their precepts under their hands and seals, returnable on Monday the 3d day of March next, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at the Court-house in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables within the said county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things, which to their respective offices appertain to be done.

ALSO,

All those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be in the Gaol of the said county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Pittsburgh the 20th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and of American Independence the twenty-fourth,

Ephraim Jones, sheriff.

God save the Commonwealth.

A TAYLOR'S WILL!!

WHEREAS, I, JOSEPH HAIGH, of Pittsburgh, born, and brought up a *Taylor*, and (notwithstanding the fluctuations of human life) am a *Taylor* still, have had NINETEEN SHILLINGS and TEN PENCE HALF PENNY deemed to me, in *lieu* of FIFTY SEVEN SHILLINGS and SEVEN PENCE HALF PENNY, which Sum I had by the dint of sheers—needle—thimble—&c. *justly* earned. This is to certify, that I GIVE and BEQUEATH unto *Dennis Laughlin* the Blind Poet of Pittsburgh, the aforesaid sum of *Nineteen Shillings and Ten Pence half penny*, as a trifling compensation for his trouble in composing the lamentation on the death of General George Washington, and I appoint 'Squire Tannehill, my executor. Given under my hand and seal on my shop-board, this twenty-second day of February—1800.

JOSEPH HAIGH, (L. S.)

Witness.
Napper Tandy,
William Bustpody.

GW.

3121

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 5th of March next, the following described property, viz.

One messuage & lot of ground situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, marked in Col. Woods's general plan of said town, No 4, containing in front 35 feet, on Water street, and 80 feet deep, with the appurtenances.

One other messuage and lot of ground, situate in the borough aforesaid, and marked in the general plan, No 222, containing in front 60 feet, on Front street, and 160 feet back to Second street.

One Island in the Allegheny river, about two miles above Pittsburgh, containing 32 and 3 4th acres and 37 perches, with the appurtenance.

One tract of land, situate in Moon township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of Morris Eberly and —— Creigh, containing 303 acres and allowance, with the appurtenances.

The whole seized and taken in execution as the property of William Wilson, deceased, at the suit of Mecker and Cochran, and to be sold by me.

Ephraim Jones, sheriff.

Pittsburgh, Feb'y 14th.

Take Notice.

BY virtue of an Order of Orphans Court, of the county of Allegheny, will be exposed to public Sale, at the court house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on *Tuesday the 4th day of March* next, one wooden messuage, and one moiety of lot No. 203, in the aforesaid Borough, where the said messuage now stands, being part of the real estate of Norris Morrison, deceased; at which time and place attendance will be given by *Martha Morrison* and *James Kerwin*, executors.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, *Clk*

Pittsburgh, 14th February, 1800 3—

Public Caution.

Whereas I purchased 200 acres of Land, near Wolf creek, from Thomas Harrison, which he is bound by article to secure to me free from all dispute—and whereas there is three notes yet in his possession for 26 dollars each, and as well as I can recollect the first is payable the 14th May 1801, the second the 14th May 1802, the third the 14th May 1803, and as the said Harrison has not ascertained the lines, and others are claiming said land, I thus publicly caution all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them until he fulfils his contract.

ALEXANDER WHITE.

Collins Township, Allegheny County, February 13, 1800.

Some time in the month of June last, the subscriber gave two notes of hand to John Locke, dated at Erie—one of which is for *One Hundred Dollars*, due the first of October 1799—the other is for *One Hundred and Thirty Dollars*, due the first of October 1800. I do hereby warn all persons not to take an assignment of said Notes, as they were fraudulently obtained, therefore I will not pay them until compelled by law.

DANIEL DOBBINS.

February 15, 1800 eow3.

As the subscriber gave sundry notes to the amount of 200 dollars, (each note being under 20 dollars) to a certain Robert Davidson in consideration for a tract of 200 acres of land in Allegheny county, for which he was to procure me a sufficient patent—and as I have got most of the notes, and said Davidson refuses giving them up, and will not perform his bargain, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment as I am determined not to pay them. The notes are all dated in January 1799.

JOHN HOGG.

February 5. 1800.

Notice to Creditors.

THE creditors of the subscriber are requested to take notice, that he has applied to the honorable the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Fayette, for the benefit of the act of assembly passed the 4th day of April 1800, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and their honours have appointed the fourth Monday in March next, for the hearing of him and his creditors, at the Court House in Union Town, where they may attend if they think proper.

CHARLES M'CUE.

January 13, 1800.

At an adjourned Court of Common Pleas held at Greensburgh, for the County of Westmoreland, the third day of February, one thousand eight hundred—William Jack, John Baird, James Barr, and John Irwin, Esqrs. judges of the same Court.

UPON the petition of Charles Barr, an insolvent debtor, praying for the benefit of the acts made for the relief of insolvent debtors, that joining a list of his creditors and effects on oath, the Court appoint the second Monday in March next, for hearing the petitioner and his creditors, and direct, that notice of this application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and Farmers Register printed at Greensburgh, two weeks successively, the last of which to be at least fifteen days previous to the day of hearing.

By the Court,

For THOMAS HAMILTON, Prothy.

Robert Shields.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

have received a fresh supply of

Merchandize,

Suitable to the present and approaching Season; and have as usual, an elegant assortment of

SUPERFINE and COMMON

BOLTING CLOTHS,

which are warranted good,

Fresh Juniper Berries, and Juniper Oil, by the bottle, Castings, &c. &c.

which they offer for SALE, on *moderate terms* for Cash, or approved Country produce.

Those indebted to them by Bond, Note, or Book Accounts, are again requested to discharge the same before the first of April next, *especially debts of a longer standing than six months*——Those also who have open Accounts of that length, standing, if not able by that time to discharge them, will be expected to close them with their obligations.

From experience they have found hints of the above nature little attended to, they who suffer by neglect will excuse, as this being a sufficient and timely notice.

Pittsburgh, 15th February, 1800. *1stM*

Those persons who have any *accounts open with the subscriber, are particularly requested to come forward and settle the same, as new arrangements with him will immediately take place.*

WILLIAM GRAY.

Pittsburgh, February 8, 1800.

N. B. The HOUSE he now lives in to be Rented and possession given immediately.

To be Let for one or any term of Years, and possession given the first day of April next.

THAT well known TAVERN, the sign of the *Indian Queen*.—Also, a large Store room in the large brick house at the corner of Front and Market streets, formerly occupied by David Wallace, where immediate possession may be had. For terms apply to *John Park*, or the subscriber near Pittsburgh.

ANDREW WATSON.

January 29, 1800.

TO LET,

FOR a Term of Years, a piece of GROUND, fronting on the Diamond, almost opposite the Market House—this ground is particularly well situated for a merchant's store. For terms apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, January 20 1800.

TO BE LET,

and possession given the first of April next.

THAT noted TAVERN, the sign of General Butler, in Pittsburgh. The House is large and commodious, the Stables excellent, and the stand equal to any in the town. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

MARY MURPHY.

Pittsburgh, January 17, 1800.

JOHN HOUSEHOLDER,

TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the business of a Taylor in the house of James Fleming, opposite to Mr. M'Gee's, in Front Street, where those gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and the work done in the neatest and cheapest manner.*

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1800.

WILLS's,

Boot and Shoe Factory,

MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ON political themes I shall not speak,
The cause of Crispin I do undertake;
Come all you jolly crafts assist my song,
To you ingratitude that doth belong,
Since for your sakes, shopmates, such pains I take
I write for yours as well as other's sake,
My number shall applause receive from you,
When I inform you why so much I do,
To your assistance then, with speed I hie,
And to assist you do sincerely try.

All you that dwell around, ye friends of mine,
Accept my thanks, believe you'll grateful find,
Your shoe-maker, for past indulgence give,
While you hold out, I'll gratefully receive,
In turn for which, I'll join my art and skill,
With all my best exertions, nor will not fail,
To assort my shop with leather, boots and shoes,
Both fine and coarse, for mens and ladies use,
Though 'ere so good the wares, I'll sell them low,
For cash, or produce I will let them go.
Come on ye Surs who doth work neat & sound,
Of such for you a plenty shall be found.

January 22, 1800.

New Tavern at Chilicothe.

Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the sign of the* Green Tree, *near the centre of said Town, where Travellers and others may be supplied with every thing necessary for their accommodation, and supplies for their journey thro the wilderness.*

Chilicoth, October 5, 1799. 6n.

BLANKS

of all kinds executed in the neatest manner, at this P. Office.

One Hundred Acres of Land,

To be Sold.

SITUATE *on the Franklin Road, 55 miles from Pittsburgh, and 13 from Franklin. The road from the Allegheny to Meadville crosses at this place. The situation is well calculated for public business, particularly a Tavern. The Land is good, and the Houses are good for that part of the country, and 12 acres of clear land thereon.—An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to*

JAMES M'CLARAN, *jun'r.*

Jan. 9—1800.——t.f. *on the premises.*

Unseated Lands.

THE *owners of Unseated Lands in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, are hereby notified, that unless the Taxes due on said Lands for the Years* 1795, 1796, 1797, *and* 1798 *are paid into the hands of* JOHN WILKINS, *Esquire, County Treasurer, on or before the* 20th *day of February next, they will be advertised for sale as the law directs.*

EBENEZER DENNY,
WILLIAM DUNNING,
JAMES ROBINSON, } *Commissioners.*

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1799. 3m.

Five Thousand Acres

Virginia military land Warrants

to be laid between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, to be Sold, a great bargain.

Enquire at the office of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Nov. 7, 1799. *t f.*

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of said State until the 1st of September next, inclusive, and that the subscribers authorized by law, will sit as a Board at said Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Register.
PETER BAYNTON, Treasurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, 1799. tf.

Strays.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the bank of the Ohio, opposite Pittsburgh, a Bay MARE, about 11 years old, 13 hands high, two saddle marks on the off side, & a few white hairs on the near side, a small star on the forehead, and a few white hairs on the near fore foot. The owner is desired to come, prove, property, pay charges, and take her away.

EMAS MICHEL.

Jan'y 21—1800.

Came to the plantation of the *subscriber living in Pine township, Allegheny county, 21 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road, near Samuel Duncan's, two OXEN, one a brown, ear mark fork and crop, the other a black, with a star in his forehead, white belly and legs, and had on a small bell, about 7 or 8 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.*

November 14, 1799. *JOSEPH LITTER.*

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living two miles from Robinson's ferry on the Allegheny, a black Mare Filley, about two years old, no mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PHILIP GABLE.

January 13. 1800.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Millin township, Allegheny county, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh and two from Gordon's ferry on the Monongahela, a small sorrel HORSE, with a ratch in his face, and a small bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOSEPH BARNET.

January 14. 1800.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber, living on the bank of the Ohio opposite Pittsburgh, a mouse coloured MARE, 4 or 5 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, had on a small bell, and a brass buckle to the bell strap.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM TIDD.

January 24. 1800.

H E M P.

A generous price given for sound, clean Hemp, by JOHN IRWIN, corner of Third and Liberty Streets, at the Rope-Walk.

Pittsburgh, February 8, 1800.

William Christy

RETURNS *his sincere thanks to his Customers for the favours received, and has just to observe to* THOSE *who yet remain* INDEBTED *to him, that it is necessary* THEY *should settle their Accounts without any further delay, as all unsettled Accounts on the* 20th *of February next, will then be put in suit.*

Pittsburgh, 9th January, 1800. F10

Just arrived, and for SALE, a quantity of excellent

FINE SALT,

At James O'Hara's.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MARCH 11, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, Pursuant to the Act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "An Act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the Act supplementary to the said recited Act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter described, namely, 'beginning at the north west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due west to the main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscarora branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence—thence down the said river to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; then along the line so run to the place of beginning;' has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plots and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned,

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will hereafter be made of any less quantity than a quarter townhip, or four thousand acres;

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each, shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800, and prior to the first day of January 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittsburgh did, on the 26th day of November last, make an assignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all persons against paying any debts due to the said Larwill to any other person than the subscriber residing in Pittsburgh, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1798.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber, living in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday morning last, an apprentice to the Hatter trade, named WILLIAM BROWN, about 20 years of age. The above reward will be paid on delivery of said apprentice to the subscriber.*

February 6, 1800. *JOSHUA COOK.*

GLASS MANUFACTORY.

THE proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS Works, having procured a sufficient number of the most approved European Glass Manufacturers, and having on hand a large stock of the best materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleasure of assuring the public, that window-glass of a superior quality and of any size, from 7 by 9 to 18 by 22 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the shortest notice. Glass of larger sizes, for other purposes may also be had, such as for pictures, coach glasses, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may also be had, together with pocket flasks, pickling jars, apothecary's shop furniture, or other hollow ware, the whole at least 25 per cent. lower than articles of the same quality brought from any sea port in the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on sale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to

JAMES O'HARA,
ISAAC CRAIG,

or at the store of PRATHER & SMILEY, Market street, Pittsburgh.

January 29—1800. tfw